Denker SCI* Global Financial Feeder Fund

Minimum Disclosure Document

As of 2019/03/31

DENKER CAPITAL

Fund Objective

The objective of the portfolio is to provide long-term capital growth by investing in financial companies from around the world. This feeder fund portfolio primarily invests in participatory interests of the FSB approved Sanlam Investment Management Global Financial Fund, a sub-fund of the Irish domiciled Sanlam Universal Funds plc. The portfolio may also hold ancillary liquid assets including cash and/or money market instruments. The Portfolio may, where the Manager considers it in the best interests of the Fund, invest up to 100% of its net assets in securities traded in or dealt on the stock exchanges or regulated markets considered by the manager to be emerging markets.

Fund Strategy

The fund utilises its database and long experience of the financial sector to invest in financial companies with the search focused on companies that have a good track record of growing their net worth, whilst maintaining the discipline of investing only when they are undervalued.

Why Choose This Fund?

- The fund invests in undervalued financial companies around the world, the research focus being on undiscovered or neglected stocks.
- The fund employs an active stock-picking investment process.
- It is a Rand denominated fund. No foreign exchange tax clearance is required.

Fund Information

Ticker	SGFFA1
Portfolio Manager	Kokkie Kooyman
ASISA Fund Classification	Global - Equity - Unclassified
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Benchmark	MSCI World Financial Index
Fund Size	R 181 746 569
Portfolio Launch Date	2011/03/01
Fee Class Launch Date	2011/03/01
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10 000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	June & December
Income Pricing Date	2nd business day of July & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	15:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media
Repurchase Period	3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)	A1-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	3.45
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	1.15
Manager Annual Fee	1.14
TER	2.32
TC	0.33
TIC	2.65
TER Measurement Period	01 January 2016 - 31 December 2018

Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's.

Transaction Cost (TC) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the Financial Product and impacts Financial Product returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Financial Product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

Total Investment Charges (TER + TC) is the total percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product.

*Denker Sanlam Collective Investments Global Financial Feeder Fund.

MDD Issue Date	2019/04/17

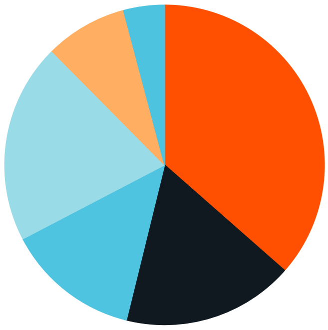
Top Ten Holdings

Top Ten Holdings	(%)
Portfolio Date	**2019/03/31**
JP Morgan	5.73
Essent Group	5.00
IndiaBulls	4.74
TCS Group Holding	4.69
Citigroup	4.30
Prudential	4.07
TBC BANK	3.97
Adira Dinamika	3.58
One Savings Bank	3.46
AIG	3.06

These are the top holdings of the offshore fund in which this feeder fund invests.

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 2019/03/31



	%
North America	36.48
United Kingdom	17.36
Europe (Developed Markets)	13.51
Asia (Emerging Markets)	20.23
Europe (Emerging Markets)	8.29
Latin America	4.14
Total	**100.00**

Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	5.20	12.44
3 Years	12.57	9.80
5 Years	10.58	11.66
Since Inception	13.91	16.13

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	5.20	12.44
3 Years	42.66	32.36
5 Years	65.31	73.57
Since Inception	186.65	234.84

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 2018/12/31

Highest Annual %	31.87
Lowest Annual %	-5.01

Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation	20.18
Sharpe Ratio	0.33
Information Ratio	0.16
Maximum Drawdown	-17.27

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

2018/12/31	0.00 cpu	2017/06/30	0.00 cpu
2018/06/30	0.00 cpu	2016/12/31	
2017/12/31	0.00 cpu	2016/06/30	

Administered by

Sanlam

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Risk Profile

Aggressive
This is an aggressively managed, high-risk portfolio that aims to deliver capital growth over the long term (greater than 5 years). It is designed to substantially outperform the markets and therefore carries a long-term investment horizon (5 years and upwards). The portfolio will be diversified across all major asset classes with significant exposure to equities, and may include offshore equities. There may be some capital volatility in the short term, although higher returns may be expected from five years or beyond.

Risk Considerations

- The fund is focused on investment in global listed companies; accordingly the performance of the fund is directly linked to the performance of the global equity markets.
- Investing in international companies means the currency exchange rate fluctuations will have an impact on the fund's investment performance.
- As the SA Rand can be a volatile currency, this could lead to significant fluctuations in the rand value of this fund.

Glossary Terms

Active Stock-picking Process
This is when asset managers actively and tactically vary their stock selections based on economic and market data, and fundamental valuations, etc. This should lessen an investor's exposure to declining markets and helps preserve capital.

Annualised Returns
Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

Asset Allocation
Asset allocation is the percentage holding in different asset classes (i.e. equities, bonds, property, etc.). It is used to determine the level of diversification in a portfolio.

Capital Growth
Capital growth is the profit made on an investment, measured by the increase in its market value over the invested amount or cost price. It is also called capital appreciation.

Distributions
The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, bi-annual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Derivatives
Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses), but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

Feeder Fund
A feeder fund is a South African-based fund that feeds exclusively into its primary foreign-based fund. It allows investors easy access to investing in an offshore fund, eliminating complicated tax and other implications. The shares of the feeder fund represent shares in the primary fund (called a master fund).

Liquidity
The ability to easily turn assets or investments into cash.

Information Ratio
The Information Ratio measures the market risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. The greater a portfolio's Information Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been compared to the market in general.

LISP (Linked Investment Service Provider)
A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust based investments. Any investment made through these products gives an investor a single point of entry into a selection of different investments.

Maximum Drawdown
The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

Money Market Instruments
A money market instrument is a low risk, highly liquid, short-term (one year or less) debt instrument, issued by financial institutions or governments, that tend to have lower returns than high-risk investments.

Sarpe Ratio
The Sharpe Ratio measures total risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

Standard Deviation
Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) is a measure of how much returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the volatility expected of an investment.

Undervalued Equity Stocks/ Investing in Neglected Global Equities
This is a strategy of selecting shares that trade for less than their intrinsic values. Value investors actively seek stocks that they believe the market has undervalued. They believe the market overreacts to good and bad news, resulting in stock price movements that do not correspond with the company's actual long-term fundamentals. The result is an opportunity for value investors to profit by buying when the price is deflated.

Additional Information

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD is accurate. The information to follow does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Use or rely on this information at your own risk. Independent professional financial advice should always be sought before making an investment decision. The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Please note that past performances are not necessarily a guide to future performances, and that the value of investments / units / unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available from the Manager, Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd, a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained from the Manager, free of charge. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. Actual investment performance of the portfolio and the investor will differ depending on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date, and the date of reinvestment of income as well as dividend withholding tax. Forward pricing is used. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The performance of the portfolio depends on the underlying assets and variable market factors. Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Lump sum investment performances are quoted. The portfolio may invest in participatory interests of other unit trust portfolios. These underlying funds levy their own fees, and may result in a higher fee structure for our portfolio. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager may borrow up to 10% the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. The fund may from time to time invest in foreign instruments which could be accompanied by additional risks as well as potential limitations on the availability of market information. A feeder fund is a portfolio that invests in a single portfolio of a collective investment scheme, which levies its own charges and which could result in a higher fee structure for the feeder fund.Investments in foreign instruments are also subject to fluctuations in exchange rates which may cause the value of the fund to go up or down. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to Denker Capital (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 47075, an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments scheme. Sources of Performance and Risk Data: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg. The risk free asset assumed for the calculation of Sharpe ratios: STEFI Composite Index. The highest and lowest 12- month returns are based on a calendar year period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years. Obtain a personalised cost estimate before investing by visiting www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

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Portfolio Manager Quarterly Comment

Quarter to March 2019

Market review

Global equity markets recovered strongly from the sell off last year (and particularly at the end of the year). In the quarter to 31 March 2019 the S&P 500 gained 13.1%, the MSCI World gained 11.9% with the MSCI EM lagging slightly, gaining 9.6% (all % in US$). The most surprising development in markets was the sharp rally in long dated developed market government bonds; the yields on US 10yr maturity bonds declining from 2.69% at year end to 2.41%. The yield on 10yr German bonds declined from 0.24% to -0.07%.

This view (expressed by the bond market) that the USA might be at the end of its interest rate hiking cycle boosted EM currencies and banks (in our case specifically Indonesia and Russia) but at the same time US financials also bounced sharply (11%).

This bounce in USA financials is perplexing to many investors (financials seldom rally when interest rates fall) but we ourselves used the sell-off in Q4 as a buying opportunity because:

- On 1 January 2019 they were 20% cheaper than they were on 1 January 2018 (US bank share prices declined 17% during 2018 whilst earnings and shareholder value grew - refer our December 2018 quarterly report).
- Banks and insurers have worked hard at changing the drivers of earnings and are a lot less interest rates sensitive than in the past,
- But most importantly, we increased the exposure to banks that derive a large part of their earnings from emerging markets (eg Citigroup and BBVA).

Portfolio Review

The companies we are invested in reported good financial results, in particular TCS, Essent, Adira and TBC (4 of our largest holdings) but also others like One Savings Bank, Credicorp, Renaissance Re, Signature Bank, JP Morgan, etc confirming our view that the companies the fund is invested in have adapted to the new lower growth, low interest rate environment and taking market share from slower moving, still challenged competitors.

In terms of the fund the investments that contributed most to the strong performance this quarter were Essent (USA mortgage insurer), Yes Bank (India), Adira (Indonesia), Citigroup (USA) and Sberbank (Russia) whilst the investments that detracted were the more defensive holdings like Berkshire Hathaway, ICE and our investment in Norwegian savings banks with the largest detractor being Raiffeisen Bank (Asutria/CEE) which is being accused of money laundering charges (which are old and have been dealt with by the regulators).

Going forward a weaker $ will be good for most emerging market currencies, especially those countries that increased interest rates in 2017/2018 (particularly Indonesia and India) whilst the most challenged geographical area remains Europe where, despite seemingly attractive valuations, the fund has limited investments.

Besides increasing the investment in Citigroup we gradually divested from Bradesco in Brazil (as the market became over confident about new president Bolsonaro’s ability to push through reforms) and increased the funds’ investment in India to almost 13% bringing the funds’ total investment in emerging markets to 43%.

The investment in emerging markets sounds like a high risk call, in fact it is not. We know and have visited most of the companies we are invested in annually since 2003 and they have consistently grown shareholder value but due to the 2017/8 EM sell-off are undervalued. More importantly, a weaker US$ removes the risk of currency declines which normally is the biggest risk when investing in emerging markets. Important to note however is that the EM countries we are invested in generally have a combination of low debt/GDP, low budget deficits and positive or acceptable trade balances.

Globally the financial sector is at a low both in terms of absolute and relative valuation and hence we continue to e of the opinion that the current environment provides a good investment opportunity.

Portfolio Manager

Kokkie Kooyman
BCom (Hons), HDE, CA (SA)